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Vol. III. No. 26

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, February 2, 1916

Price 5 Cents

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ENGLAND—THE TRADE STRANGLER

By Charles A. Collman

"The Board of Trade is looking ahead. We must ask the co-operation of our dominions; we must see that control of the metals of the Empire passes entirely from German hands; we must keep control of the world's coal; we must secure control of the supply of oil.

"As regards shipping, we must see that foreign subsidized shipping shall not have free run of our ports to the disadvantage of our ships. While the war is on we must do everything in our power to destroy German finance, credit and trade."

THESE words were uttered in the House of Commons on January 10, 1916, by Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade. I venture to say that many persons in this country who read them failed to grasp their secret import. They have in them the seed of deep significance. The mind of an English politician works by indirection. This statement, deliberately uttered, has an entirely different purport than its surface meaning indicates.

When Runciman's words first came over the news ticker in Wall Street I noticed that several "ticker fiends" in a bond house began to gloat over the prospect of Germany's ruin.

I reasoned with my friends, trying to show them the impossibility of such a thing. I said that a man who boasted of ruining his best customer was committing business suicide. I told them that the foreign trade of Germany was practically that of the United Kingdom, namely, $5,700,000,000, and that it exceeded the foreign trade of the United States, which in 1914 aggregated $4,400,000,000. I told them that Germany bought far more goods from the United States, from Russia, from England, and British India and Canada and Australia, than she sold to them.

I sought to make these men realize that Germany was the best customer of Great Britain and Russia, and the next best customer of the United States. That Germany's strength and resourcefulness was proved by the fact that she produced the largest sugar crop of any country in the world; that in the production of pig iron and zinc she was exceeded only by our country; that her rye crop was second only to that of Russia. That, in fact, the ruin of Germany would spell the ruin of Great Britain and be a death blow to our country's foreign trade.

Could I convince these men? Impossible. Their mental limitation was the result of their English tutelage. Ignorance is more dangerous than unpreparedness.

Germany's Foreign Trade, Which England Plans to Ruin

BEFORE I proceed further I shall give in tabular form the latest authentic figures of Germany's foreign trade with separate countries. Needless to say, Germany excels in statistics. These figures are for the close of the year 1913, taken from the official *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs:*

Country	Value of German imports from	Value of German exports to
Italy	$81,500,000	$102,700,000
Russia	387,700,000	287,500,000
British South Africa	17,400,000	11,700,000
British West Africa	33,600,000	4,100,000
British India	135,200,000	37,500,000
Ceylon	10,200,000	1,200,000
Canada	16,000,000	15,000,000
Australia	74,000,000	22,000,000
Total British Empire	522,600,000	462,200,000
France	148,800,000	203,700,000
United States	471,700,000	185,000,000

Total value of German Empire's Foreign Trade	$5,636,750,000
Total value of Germany's imports from the Entente Allies—Italy, Russia, France and British Empire	1,140,500,000

American Tories will do well to ponder the deeply significant figures of this table. The realization of such basic truths is urgently needed in the United States. Too many of us are being misled by the specious reasonings of Tories. The harm done by false theories in trade may be perceived by the following:

Members of the Australian Parliament take an oath never again to buy German goods. That means they refuse to buy twenty-two million dollars' worth of goods from a customer who takes from them seventy-four million dollars' worth—a net loss to Australia of $52,000,000 a year. It is America's opportunity to gain the trade Australia will lose.

British India will no longer buy German goods. The Anglo-Indians will then suffer an annual trade loss of $100,000,000. It is America's opportunity to gain the trade British India will lose.

Russia will no longer buy German goods. This would mean a loss to her of $100,000,000 annually. It would be America's opportunity to gain the trade Russia would lose.

Members of Canada's Parliament pledge themselves never again to buy German goods. A net loss to Canada of $1,000,000 a year. It is America's opportunity to gain the trade Canada will lose.

A British society has pledged itself with a solemn oath never to buy German goods. An annual net loss to the British Empire of $60,400,000. It is America's opportunity to capture the trade lost by Britain.

American Tories in the United States profess to gloat over the prospective ruin of German trade. It would mean a net loss to our foreign trade of $28',700,000. *Why, horror! we would be the heaviest loser of them all!*

Such is the effect of English tutelage!

The Japanese, when he wishes to spite his enemy, commits hari-kari. Runciman, in threatening to "ruin Germany," would disembowel himself. But Runciman wishes really to do nothing of the sort. As I said before, he merely seeks to mislead his American audience. He knows that German hatred of England will cause an immense loss to English trade. He now purposes to strangle American trade, in order that "the Yankees" shall have to pay the English for the losses they will suffer at the hands of the Germans. That is why Runciman speaks of Britain's aim to establish a coal monopoly, an oil monopoly, a metal monopoly. That is why Englishmen are to-day strangling our cotton growers, our rubber, tin, and copper dealers, in order that American trade with Europe shall fall into England's hands.

Before we grow indignant over England's avowed intentions let us examine into the question whether she has the power to establish such monopolies.

The Truth About the Coal Trade

THE United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce gives the following figures of the world's coal production in 1914:

	Short tons
United States	513,525,477
Great Britain	297,698,617
Germany	270,594,952

But since the war Germany has assumed second rank in coal production. The result may best be indicated by a contrast of the combined coal production of the warring nations of Europe.

Comparative coal production in short tons:

Entente Powers	Tons	*Central Powers*	Tons
Great Britain	297,698,617	Germany, normal	270,594,952
France*	9,021,708	80% of French fields	36,086,836
Russia*	27,500,674	Russian Poland	8,000,000
Canada	13,597,982	Belgium	25,196,869
Italy	00,000,000	Austria-Hungary	59,647,957
Totals, Entente Powers	347,818,981	Totals, Central Powers	399,526,614

Total British and her Allies	347,818,981
Rest of the world	913,052,091

England's boast of establishing a coal monopoly is an empty one. Germany has outstripped her in coal production. With her conquered territories Germany commands an annual production of 339,878,657 tons, against England's 297,698,617 tons. Should England and her Allies combine their production they could show only one-third as great an output as the rest of the world, namely, 347,818,981 tons, against the output of the United States and the Central Powers of 913,052,477 tons.

Runciman's threat of a coal monopoly is aimed not at Germany, since the English are powerless before her, but against the United States, for England intends to restrict the export of American coal to Europe's ports through the power of her merchant marine freight.

The Truth About Metal Production

LET us examine into England's threat that she will establish a monopoly in the metal trades. *Metal Statistics* shows that the United States, before the war, lead in pig iron production with 30,966,152 long tons, while Germany was second with 19,004,022 tons. England was a hopeless third with 10,481,917 tons. Since the war the realignment has been as follows:

Entente Powers		*Central Powers*	
Great Britain	10,481,917	Germany	19,004,022
France†	1,044,097	Russian Poland	386,000
Russia†	4,088,757	80% of French	4,183,281
Canada	1,015,118	Belgium	2,318,767
		Austria-Hungary	2,335,170
Totals, Entente Powers	16,629,889	Totals, Central Powers	28,227,240

Added to which, the United States 30,966,152

Making England and her Allies 16,629,889, against the world 59,193,392.

Here we see that England and her Allies, if they wished to establish a pig iron monopoly, would be hopelessly outnumbered with the tonnage produced by other nations, the Entente production being only about one-fourth that of the rest of the world. But England, with her threatened restrictions, seeks to kill America's growing iron and steel trade with Europe.

England threatents to create a zinc monopoly. What folly!

The Truth About Zinc

The leading zinc producers of the world are:

United States, short tons	346,676
Germany, short tons	312,075
Belgium, short tons	217,928
Great Britain, short tons	65,197
Poland, short tons	8,389
Australia, short tons	4,105

Germany, we thus see, has actually a world monopoly of zinc, adding to her normal production that of Poland and Belgium, making an annual production for Germany of 538,392 tons, against a combination of Great Britain and Australia of 69,302 tons.

Again it is at our zinc manufacturers that England strikes. She wishes to kill their trade with Europe. She wishes to strangle the European trade of American tin manufacturers and American copper dealers and smelters. A peremptory demand came from London the other day to American houses, dealing in copper, zinc and tin, that they surrender to the English all their trade secrets, their lists of customers and stockholders. Many, fearing loss of trade, complied.

Here is the comment of the editor of the *American Metal Market* on the situation, November 18, 1915:

England's Stranglehold on American Manufacturers

"DEALERS do not fully understand the British rules and regulations governing the purchase and sale of pig tin or the importance of abiding by them. Consumers have to sign a guarantee in which they expressly bind themselves not to resell the tin, or to export it, or to export any product made from the tin. If they break this agreement the offending parties would find themselves cut off from getting further supplies. But not only that, the breaking of the agreement would jeopardize the entire American tin trade. It is useless to discuss the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their requirements. There is nothing to do but to comply with them strictly to the minutest detail and we wish to particularly caution the trade in that respect.—EDITOR."

And Germany is the world's largest consumer of copper and America's best customer in the metal. England wishes to rob us of her trade.

In rubber, through her occupation of Ceylon, England enforces an even stricter supervision over American trade. The United States Rubber Company, like all other American rubber concerns, in order to be enabled to get its raw material, must sign an agreement between "The United States Rubber Co. and His Majesty the King," in which it must live up to the following shameful terms:

"That the American company shall not sell any raw rubber to any person. That the American company will not execute any order received from neutral European countries for manufactured or partly manufactured rubber goods except in the United Kingdom. That the President of His Majesty's Board of Trade (Runciman) may at any time annul the company's license to buy rubber."

The exposure of these humiliating contracts to which Americans must submit has had no effect on our pro-English Administration. Will Congress act?

Can England Monopolize Petroleum?

RUNCIMAN'S threat that England will seek the monopoly of the oil trade is again a blow aimed not at Germany but at one of the greatest industries of the United States.

World's production of petroleum, in barrels of 42 gallons:

United States	265,762,535	
Russia	67,028,522	
Mexico	25,902,437	
Roumania	13,554,768	In German control.
Galicia	7,818,130	In German control.
Germany	995,764	In German control.
India	7,930,149	In British control.
Egypt	777,038	In British control.
Canada	214,805	In British control.

We see here again that England controls only a small part of the world's output in petroleum. But with sinister design, she is attempting to gain control of the Mexican oil fields to work the ruin of an American industry. In the Senate at Washington Senator Thomas recently made the open charge that the English Pearson Syndicate, owned by Lord Cowdray, had the support of the Mexican Government, and that the revolution in that unhappy country was the direct outgrowth of the plottings of this malign English influence. (*Congressional Record*, January 12, 1916.)

Does President Wilson fear that if he should venture to intervene in Mexico for the protection of American lives and American interests that the interests of Lord Cowdray might therefore suffer?

Another menace of England's is against the "foreign shipping" that lands in her ports. Ostensibly aimed against Germany, it is

* Germany possesses about 80 per cent. of French coal fields, and the Russian-Polish coal fields in the Dombrova Basin, with an annual production of 8,000,000 tons.

† Germany now controls 80 per cent. of French pig iron production; also the pig iron production of Russian-Poland, 386,000 tons.

meant for us, for Germany, at the close of this war will have the greatest mercantile tonnage of any country in the world. Our limited merchant marine will be subjected to any imposition that England may place upon it, and in this she will be aided by Morgan, the power in the International Mercantile Marine Co., an aggregation of English and American companies. Morgan will unhesitatingly sacrifice this country to England's aims.

How unscrupulous is England's attitude with regard to shipping may be learned from the following extract taken from the *National Magazine*, London, January, 1916:

"'American interests' forsooth! What are marine laws to us! Why write a mass of verbiage relating to seizures of vessels and the material loss sustained? America is piling up her heap of dollars, growing enormously rich upon this European war, and a very large proportion of these American business men who are crying out are Germans or of German parentage. Let *all* neutrals be plainly told we shall do *anything we choose* in the effort to cripple the enemy."

In all the foregoing, however, is it not clearly made evident that Runciman's threat of world monopoly is aimed not at Germany but at the trade of the United States? What is our paramount duty? What must we do to strike back at this impudent commercial power that tries openly to strangle the trade of our merchants?

It is America's opportunity to seize from England and her Allies the billion dollars a year in trade that they have lost through their hostility to Germany.

PUTNAM AND COMPANY REPUDIATED

Another Congressman Waxes Indignant Over the Circular Letter of the Pro-British "American Rights Committee"

(Representative William J. Cary, of the Fourth District of Wisconsin (Milwaukee), has written the following letter to the "American Rights Committee" in response to the begging circular of December 11, 1915, signed by George Haven Putnam. Comment upon Mr. Cary's letter seems to be unnecessary. It is forcible and to the point.)

HON. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
President "American Rights Committee."

DEAR SIR:—My duties in Congress and a very heavy correspondence, have prevented me thus far from giving to your circular letter of December 11, 1915, the attention it deserves.

I am not at all sorry to inform you, that even if I was financially able to respond to the numerous requests to subscribe to all kinds of praiseworthy or "cranky" schemes made to me most every day, I would not subscribe one cent to the objects of your "Committee," because these objects appear to be un-American, un-Christian, inhumane and not based upon the true facts. To ask me to become a permanent member of your organization upon the payment of $25, or a sustaining member at $5, or an annual member at $1 is pure and unadulterated "gall." I must also decline to sign your petition to the President of the United States asking that exalted official of the United States to sever at once our diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, two countries with whom we are at peace and who have contributed many millions of good, hard-working and patriotic citizens to the population of the United States.

Your circular letter proves either your lack of intelligence or it is intended to insult my intelligence. I endorse every word written to you by my distinguished colleague, the Hon. Jeff. McLemore from Texas.

Among the gentlemen whose names appear on your letterheads as leaders of the alleged "American Rights Committee" are many who are more than financially able to bear the entire expense of your agitation. While some of these gentlemen, through no faults or merits of their own, are most assuredly American citizens, they have shown by many acts and words that they are at heart most loyal subjects of his Britannic Majesty or of the Autocrat of all the Russias or of the King of Italy, etc. Some of them, one at least that I could name, are well-known as the attorneys of foreign Governments in numerous cases and claims against the United States or against citizens thereof. Their connection with your Committee is certainly a huge joke.

Gentlemen like Everett V. Abbott, Lawrence Abbott, W. K. Price, Franklin H. Giddings, Lawrence Godkin, Chas. P. Howland, H. de Raasloff, L. L. Foreman, William Emerson and your honored self may be good American citizens, and I hope they are, but it appears to me that they rather represent a class of Americans of which Baron William Waldorf Astor is the most shining example. All the gentlemen named are men of wealth who do not need the contributions of poor Congressmen like myself to carry on their pro-British agitation under the guise of an American Rights Committee. You even go further than the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, with all his many predelictions, can never suppress entirely the fact that he is first an American.

In conclusion permit me to say that in my opinion your petition to the President of the United States asking him to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, even if signed by all the pro-British and pro-Allies in the country, comes a little too late. You must have noticed that both of the countries named have yielded to the requests, or rather the demands, of the United States, and therefore the chances of severing our diplomatic relations with them seem to be very slim and remote.

But you must have noticed also that we have some very serious grievances against Great Britain and should the Administration fail to demand redress for these grievances, another "Committee on American Rights," more powerful and further reaching than the one you have the doubtful honor of presiding over, may be authorized by Congress.

I am not sorry that I am unable to contribute to or reimburse your Committee for the expenses incurred by the printing and distributing of untruthful circular letters and other unpatriotic literature. With the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, I remain, Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. CARY.

CONGRESSMAN PLATT EXPLAINS

January 17, 1916.

EDITOR of THE FATHERLAND:

My attention has been called to a statement in THE FATHERLAND to the effect that President Wilson is practically without friends in Congress save Lodge, Gardner and "other members who are interested in booming the munitions trade or inspired by insane hatred of Germany, as Platt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the Lower House, who wants to see Germany effaced from the face of the earth for the mere gratification of a morbid feeling of bitterness." Now I am very much at loss to know where any such idea as that could have come from. I have made no speeches on the foreign policy of the Administration, nor have I any desire to see Germany effaced from the face of the earth, nor am I particularly friendly to the President's policy. I think, however, as I have said in my newspaper, that when the President says he is going to hold somebody—no matter whom—to a strict accountability for something, he ought to do it, and he hasn't. Now you keep at him on one side of this question, and let some of the rest of us keep at him for not doing what he declared that he was going to do, and between us we may make some impression.

Yours very truly,

EDMUND PLATT.

THE UNMANAGEABLE DACHSHUND

(Professor Muensterberg's article on Roosevelt and the German Americans has made a profound impression throughout the country. but it was necessarily much misunderstood. THE FATHERLAND *to-day prints an article by Professor Maurer which expresses the attitude of many German Americans on the entire subject. We also print, by permission of the author, a letter from Professor Muensterberg in which he replies to Maurer and interprets his own letter in the light of subsequent criticism.)*

THE war seems to have filled the very atmosphere with explosives, and if one is wont to look for the first shot fired in a campaign—the boom of Mr. Muensterberg's discharge must be the opening of the political campaign of 1916 for the German Americans. But that was not a shot wisely aimed and deliberately fired, but rather an explosion. Evidence, less of "preparedness," than of overcharge. An accident. But the renown of Mr. Muensterberg's name makes it absolutely necessary for German Americans to take issue with his letter in THE FATHERLAND, lest it might lead Americans to false conclusions as to the temper, honesty of purpose and political intelligence of the German American electorate.

One feels tempted to take Mr. Muensterberg's article, sentence for sentence, and take issue with each and all. That Mr. Roosevelt had been trapped into the net of "pro-Ally newspaper opinion," that "he was slowly pushed to his platform by the events of the day." That "his temperament would never have allowed him to take the passive attitude of a real neutral." No—it won't do—it is useless to try. The logic of explosions is a mystery and like many other explosions, this one can't be accounted for. But we must repudiate most earnestly the reflection upon our integrity of purpose as Americans contained in an assumption that "real neutrality" would have been undesirable to us and the imputation upon our political intelligence implied in the assumption that "for that reason there could have been no greater good fortune for Germany as far as America is concerned, than if Roosevelt had been President in 1914." No argument that Mr. Muensterberg might adduce could ever make us believe *that,* for it is our honest conviction that the political system of Mr. Roosevelt was a silent partner of Sir Edward Grey's concern, that Mr. Roosevelt only let the cat out of the bag with his statement as to what America was to do according to "my policies" in the matter of Belgium neutrality and that—granting a moment Mr. Muensterberg's premises for argument's sake—the fact of Roosevelt's absence from the seat of power was an accident, not for us, but for the Grey concern. The argument which Mr. Muensterberg actually gives is least convincing of all.

Mr. Roosevelt's Impossible Ego

The idea of a man with Roosevelt's record delivering the body blow to Big Business that an embargo on ammunitions would have involved—and for what—for the means of communication and of information. Does the man's history, his psychology, his pathology —if you please Mr. Muensterberg—warrant the assertion and the belief that Mr. Roosevelt ever valued any means of communication, that he would appreciate any information at all if it came to the American people in any other shape than as My views, My policies, My gospel, My damnation? And this man, so subjective, so egocentric, so prone to fulminate damnation against all, this same man so tenderly sensitive to the vital interests of "legitimate interests" of his own autocratic definition should even threaten to stop the wheel of a single lathe for a principle which he, of all living Americans, is least able to understand, the freedom, the independence, the sovereignty of American public intelligence. This man who has nothing but damnation for any American that is not an intellectual serf of the Roosevelt mind—he is constitutionally unable to lift a single finger to redeem America from her intellectual dependency on England.

We must invariably let our American experience determine our future attitude towards American statesmen; judge Mr. Roosevelt on the merits of "My policies," but granting for a moment Mr. Muensterberg's assumption that the German emotional imponderabilia govern our American political gravitation—what then is the bridge that Mr. Roosevelt has built for our weary German political feet to stumble across? That article in the *Evening Mail.* An article from Mr. Roosevelt's pen. One of the countless, inevitable exuberations of "his temperament and his temper, the most wonderful thing in the man"—your own words, Mr. Muensterberg. Even so, that article does not contain an appreciation of German institutions in the sense that it is a genuine estimate of German character—an act of justice—neither to Germany nor to German Americans. Just as any other Englishman, Frenchman, Russian patriot, even so he comes to the conclusion that the German enemy is better prepared to fight and that therefore we ought to appropriate this and that German institution, emulate this and that German trait, highly desirable and necessary. Political centralization, preparedness, subordination of public intelligence and of private interests to national purposes. Highly flattering and complimentary to Germany although I don't see why that should draw with us here. Certainly such statements from English, French, Russian sources, numerous as they are, will not be considered "bridges" by Germans, will not draw a single soldier out of his trenches and I am certain, will not draw a single German American out of his political trench to go over to Mr. Roosevelt if he should otherwise—on the battlefield of American political issues—prove an enemy. Attractive, moreover, for Mr. Roosevelt is almost every German institution but the one without which Germany is just such a caricature of her real self as her enemies are painting her. He fails to mention the German idea of free responsibility of all for all. That is the essence of the German system as it deserves imitation; that is the flower of German political civilization; the principle of social justice applied.

Mr. Roosevelt Never a Progressive

And that was the goal of the Progressive movement, which as a moral movement, a new awakened social and political conscience arose in the Middle West—a movement on which, however, Mr. Roosevelt superimposed himself and which he betrayed. Why not demand that ten years of American history furnish the bridge to Mr. Roosevelt—let facts, not words speak for the sincerity of his purpose. This German and American western ideal; born in the Germanic village community both here and in Germany is the secret of the future affinity between the two countries, not on account of make-believe Roosevelt but in spite of him. For what has Mr. Roosevelt done for that Progressive movement? That quack doctor has brought the conception of a new idealism to the abortion of party coup. Now are we to entrust American Democracy again to the jack-of-all-trades—in another hour of travail?—it would be criminal carelessness. But let us remember: We did not trust him then—why should we trust him now? The German Progressives of the upper Mississippi Valley did not vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1912. Whether Mr. Wilson has made good or not—whether we want him again or not—that is a different question, but certain it is that we did not want Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 and that therefore we don't want him now. He has been tried and found wanting at a time when our Americanism was not impugned, our motive one of bona-fide American experience, not of suspected German design. So let's leave well enough alone.

The Limitations of Woodrow Wilson

We must apply the same standards of our American political consciousness to Mr. Wilson. "Wilson's mother was British. Wilson's four grandparents were British. Is it not most honorable and natural that he feels for England as they feel for Germany?" "They (the Germans) can hardly feel respect for a man who does not sympathize with the land of his parents." Wonderful exhibition of German charity at the expense of our American conscience. While we ourselves are smarting under the leash of public criticism for our emotional bias we are to beg forgiveness for the English patriotic partiality of an American President. No—we shall strictly toe the mark set by our American conscience, but from others we demand the same. We have no respect for a President who compromises with his duties as the head of the American political world for the benefit of his English emotional idiosyncrasies. And "such loyalty" to the old fatherland does not make the best Americans, "Anglo-Americans and German Americans"—such loyalty, as things

stand to-day in Europe makes for the fiercest ethnic sectionalism in America—and means in the end that the one or the other of the two or both "best Americans" will be "shot in the back." Before the forum of our American conscience, no man in public office—least of all a President—can allow such loyalty to interfere with his duty.

Mr. Wilson has been the trustee of the moral and idealistic inheritance of American democracy. So much is certain, that the Democratic party of Mr. Wilson as an organ of such American idealism has proven deader than ever before. That progressive idealism has been disappointed as much by Wilson as by Roosevelt. The Democratic party is as much the party of steel and iron and of Wall Street, as the Republican party ever was in its palmiest days of the Taft smile and Roosevelt grin. He was the guardian of the large agricultural interests of the south, but that special wardship of his has not prevented him from surrendering the god-given dot of that eternal political orphan to England in her hour of need. He was to be the honest broker for neutral powers, representing America the champion of the neutral world, destined to rise above the narrow political horizon of belligerency, through its very composite national personality. At least, in the name of America, the greatest neutral power, he was expected to be the guardian of the precious treasure of neutral rights, which nations in hours of sober judgment had wisely put out of reach of their belligerent irresponsible selves. He has been tried and found wanting. He has not protected neutral rights, but he has led America as one more economic unit into the fray. As a result, we may be a political world-power to-morrow, but as a moral world-power, American Democracy is no more.

If the presidential problem should be simply that of the choice between Roosevelt or Wilson, there is no hiding the truth that both gentlemen are "boiled crow" to the German Americans—for perfectly good American reasons. Let it be known that Mr. Muensterberg's way of reasoning is not that of the German Dachshund. However humble otherwise, the German Dachshund is either too German or too American—just as you choose to take it—to say with Mr. Muensterberg to the bull moose of Roosevelt and to the jackass of Wilson: "It will be all right boys, I shall be with you." But what, if he won't?

The Leader That Is to Be

First of all, we are not alone in our yearning to see dignity combined with strength, to see boldness in purpose rather than in words, quiet in determination rather than in forbearance and justice in principle rather than in prose. Then it is safe to predict that responsible leaders of the American people will yet have the sense of justice to recognize our American citizenship on its own merits. It is the sovereign right of an electorate to say who is *persona grata* and who is not, and we expect recognition of this our right. Then we shall vote for the better man or the better platform or both.

We can always stay at home until a new Liberal Republican movement, or a new Populism, or a new Progressive movement bids fair to redeem the pledges of American democracy. And then, there will be a day of reckoning—but not for us. H. H. MAURER.

PROFESSOR MUENSTERBERG REPLIES TO CRITICS

(The following letter by Professor Muensterberg, in reply to his critics, furnishes an interesting commentary to Professor Maurer's article.)

THE Editor of THE FATHERLAND.
Dear Sir:—

I thank you for sending me the brilliant article by Professor Maurer, which is meant as a final manifesto of the German American voters against my recent Roosevelt letter. It is very good of you to inquire beforehand whether I should feel hurt by its publication. By all means print every word of it and discharge from your editorial mind any anxiety about my feelings. Hurt, by this article! Have you an idea what articles in letter form have been deposited on my desk four times a day through the last eighteen months? And yet I assure you even they have not hurt. Some amuse me, some fill me with pity, and many interest me as a student of social psychology. How could a letter like this mild protest of Professor Maurer hurt me?

Of course, he has misunderstood my paper entirely. But he shares this fate with the majority of its readers. He interprets it as an appeal to the German American voters. How absurd! To be sure, you yourself were a little responsible for this queer aberration, inasmuch as you omitted the title which my manuscript bore, "A Letter to a Friend in Germany." You felt sure that every one would understand it as such: I have given up feeling sure about anything. It was indeed a letter written to a professor at a German university, as the beginning, "My dear Colleague," indicated, a translation of the usual address between German professors, "Lieber Kollege." If you had printed the heading, my friends the editors could not have helped recognizing that my letter was not addressed to any American. It was a psychological study of the various moods and tendencies among the German Americans. I regret this misunderstanding, as you know that I am not an American citizen, but simply a humble German who lives here as the invited guest of Harvard University and who, deeply interested in American life and in international amity, stands entirely outside of the practical political movements of the country. Through twenty years I have carefully kept away from everything which concerns the voters. I may try, as my letter did, to disentangle the motives in the voters' minds, but how could I think of influencing those minds and putting fresh motives into them? Some papers even claimed that I was trying to lead the German Americans—I am not a megalomaniac.

In the meantime I have received many hundred letters from Americans of German descent. It was easy to recognize three tendencies. One large drawer full of letters, some of them written by very good friends, cling to the matter-of-course view that Roosevelt's grotesque attacks on the German warfare and his dangerous eccentricities in general make him an impossibility for every sane voter. A second large pile of letters is filled with the theme that anything, even Roosevelt, is indeeed good as a big stick against Wilson. I shiver at the thought that even well-meaning people have connected such a rebellious plot with my harmless letter. Have I not given reason after reason why the German Americans sympathize with the President and are grateful to him for having kept peace with Germany when fanatics clamored for a war which would have been the most senseless war of the world's history? But then I had splendid letters which agreed that T. R. is, after all, the one man whose Americanism is filled with the German ideals as against the utilitarianism and eighteenth-century individualism of the Anglo-Saxon pattern. Their writers fancy that this is more important than all the forty-two centimeter talk against the Central Powers. Far be it from me to venture an opinion as to who is right. I am only a psychologist.

In many newspaper replies and in not a few letters—Professor Maurer's is one of them—the question how the German Americans will decide, in case that Wilson and Roosevelt are nominated, has been answered very simply: they will not decide for either. I can understand that a man may be too proud to fight, but not that he should be too proud to vote. Yet this concerns the voters and not me. I know some may reply that if I did not want to influence any German American voters, why then did I publish my letter. But, after all, the German Americans are not the only ones who read your magazine. It may be that it was meant for some one or other of very pure Anglo-Saxon origin. And while some German Americans did not understand it at all, some Anglo-Americans understood it splendidly. To be sure, if it were written for a few men it might seem as if it would have been simpler to send my letter in an envelope. But you know in these perilous times there is so much tampering with the mail that I wanted to be on the safe side. My Roosevelt letter has reached its address, and those in whose name Professor Maurer is writing were not the addressees.

Sincerely yours,

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

Cambridge, Mass., January 22, 1916.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.—The strong anti-British feeling that is manifesting itself in both branches of Congress will ultimately redound to the benefit of the Central Powers if no untoward event happens in the interim.

It is slowly but surely dawning on the statesmen of the capital that England is conducting this war for commercial gain and not for any altruistic purposes. This might pass without exciting undue feelings of resentment if it were one at the expense of Germany and Austria-Hungary. But the obvious fact is becoming too patent that the United States is being made the victim of this policy and to the far greater extent than was thought possible.

By the time this appears in print Senator Hitchcock will probably have furnished the Senate incontrovertible proofs that behind the holding up and opening up of neutral mail is a gigantic scheme to steal our trade with the countries of the world.

A Boston man has supplied evidence that two registered letters containing money to a considerable amount were opened and the contents rifled. Fast upon the heels of this came worse. A large American firm which deals with neutral countries transmits its mail in leather pouches. Under international law, a belligerent has the power, which cannot well be questioned, either of forwarding such pouches consigned to the mails, or returning them to the sender, the presumption being that he is a neutral and a citizen of a friendly power.

The pouch was returned to the sender all right. But not intact. It had been cut open and the contents carefully inspected. Even this might have been condoned by our indulgent administration, for the Hitchcock resolution in the Postoffice Department calling for all evidence of the abuse of our mail by the British authorities is still resting in committee in response to frenzied appeals from Postmaster General Burleson not to report it to Senate, in view of the universal protest that the publicity concerning the outrage would be sure to excite.

But by some strange freak of fate, the returned pouch also contained a copy of the private instructions to the British censor which must have got into the pouch by sheer accident; and among other interesting things it contains a clause directing the censor to make notes of all the trade secrets contained in the private correspondence between American firms and their foreign customers, for use of British tradesmen.

These notes were to cover all details regarding prices charged for goods, the terms, the conditions, and all matters relating to transactions that are jealously guarded by those concerned.

The firm promptly sent the interesting and highly valuable manifest of Great Britain's perfidy to Senator Hitchcock, and the Nebraska statesman will probably have submitted it to his colleagues in open session ere this finds its way into print.

* * *

IT is little things like these that are slowly but surely opening the eyes of Congress to the truth about the friendship of John Bull for his cousin Jonathan, and which are tending to widen the breach between it and the administration.

The fact is that the President soon after Congress opened found that he had but few friends on the Foreign Relations Committee. Immediately after Lansing's note to Austria-Hungary was sent, the President was waited on by a Committee from the Senate which included Senators O'Gorman, Stone, and Hoke Smith and told that Congress could not follow him in the aggressive and uncompromising attitude assumed by him and Lansing; and it was owing to this intervention that the Administration began to modify its bellicose attitude and to consent to listen to reason.

It has been openly surmised here that the administration was trying to double cross the Central Powers by exacting of them a promise to modify their submarine policy and then to accept the assurance from Great Britain that any old sort of a blockade that presented the superficial features of a departure from her blockade, however ineffective in reality, was indeed an effective blockade. This would in fact have put Great Britain in possession of all the trumps, outwardly satisfy the demands of the law in such cases, and deprive the Central Powers of their most efficient weapon. It was said that Col. House's real purpose in visiting England as the representative of the President was to make this proposition clear to our good friends in London, and that the trip to Berlin was a mere mask.

Whether this is true is not clear. But if this was the scheme the Administration has evidently not reckoned with Congress. As things look at this writing, it is not in a mood to take part in a masquerade.

But, as I said at the outset, much depends on circumstances. If nothing intervenes to disturb the present good relations with the Central Powers, if no great submarine disaster takes place, the Senate will presumably force the administration to pursue a more vigorous policy toward Great Britain and the Allies. Business is business, and now that our pockets are being touched, we are rising to the full height of our national dignity.

* * *

THE submarine question is regarded as practically settled. Friends of the Administration hold that no actual policy has been announced in regard to such cases as the *Giuseppi Verdi*, which sailed from New York harbor with two guns served by Italian naval gunners and 600 reservists and a cargo of ammunition. Should this vessel be sunk unwarned, it would not be likely to raise another serious issue. Such cases would be discussed by themselves and on their merit. This is the impression that has emanated from the State Department.

It then appears that at the present time everything is pleasant in our relations with the Central Powers. What will be done to poison the atmosphere and raise new issues to-morrow? The enemy is sleepless.

* * *

Lodge, Roosevelt, Senator Borah and others are continually playing into the hands of President Wilson. By their constant reiteration of the declaration that an American can travel anywhere he likes, they are playing Wilson's game and incidentally driving foolish Americans who take all this talk for current coin to their death. In the last analysis their contention amounts to this: An Italian vessel, nominally a merchant ship, sails into our ports with two guns served by Italian naval gunners, and is allowed to leave port with her guns and gunners, a cargo of war material and 600 Italian reservists on their way to join the Italian army. Now under the Administration's contention, the commander of a German submarine is held to strict accountability for observing the rules of war. The State Department insures that vessel by saying that one American excursionist aboard renders it immune from destruction. An American may travel wherever he likes—except in Mexico. It will warn Americans to keep out of Mexico, but it will not warn Americans to keep off belligerent ships. In other words, the Administration is playing England's game, and the men named are playing into Wilson's hands.

* * * *

The arrest of Ike Rose by the British, as he was on his way to the United States from Germany, is discussed as showing in what utter contempt Americans are held by the British and how little value an American passport has in the eyes of His Majesty's satraps. Rose is an American-born and is a well-known theatrical agent and manager, formerly the husband of Saharet. When Saharet was dancing in Germany, no less a person than the great portrait painter Lembach, the painter of Bismarck, the Pope, Queen Victoria, Moltke and the first Kaiser immortalized her on canvas. Naturally, Rose has since had a friendly feeling for Germany, and it is presumed that this was well known in England, where Rose is as popular as he is in the United States. As a result he was promptly nabbed on suspicion of being something or other, and his baggage as usual was confiscated and a hullabaloo was made through the American press organs that he carried three passports. Being an international

traveler there is nothing remarkable in his having retained some of his old passports, it being admitted that some of them were of former dates. But what is occasioning some comment here is why the Administration permits an American to be held up and treated like a prisoner because he happens to carry some German war literature in his trunk. It is no crime, and the worst that England dares do is to confiscate it. But it seems that American diplomats are making themselves a party to the arrest of their fellow-citizens instead of protecting them. It was our Minister to Holland, Van Dyke—one of our minor poets—who helped to arrest Archibald and sent him back virtually a prisoner, without launching a protest against the seizure of his person and property. Van Dyke is one of the highest ornaments of the Administration.

* * *

It is no secret in Washington that back of Roosevelt's campaign are the ammunition makers and the Wall Street sharpers. The Colonel is the candidate of the men who are making millions out of shrapnels and the instruments of war. That fact is giving him the courage to make the welkin ring with his shouts of bravado. There was some doubt at first where the Schwabs and du Ponts and Morgans stood. They were holding aloof to determine the horse on which they could put their money. It was during this interval that Roosevelt began to coquette with the Germans and to slap his knee in glee at the suggestion of one of his visitors that Wilson was the first President Great Britain ever had in the White House. That brought the munitions dealers to time, as was intended. If Roosevelt rebuilt his bridges and got assurances that the pro-German element would accept him, they realized that he would become a formidable candidate and find a way to modify his bellicose policies. It was then that Morgan and his fellow-patriots lined up behind the Colonel and decided to finance his campaign, and from that moment he yielded more completely than ever to the hysterical symptoms of the African swamp fever which has wrought such havoc with his nervous system. There is much talk that ultimately the Republicans will have to nominate him. But to nominate him, in the opinion of shrewd observers, is more likely to elect Wilson than if a regular Republican carried the standard. It will raise the campaign cry "Roosevelt and War, Wilson and Peace," and will align many Pacifists against him. As between Wilson and Roosevelt, the German Americans and their sympathizers among the Swedes, Irish, Swiss, Dutch and Russian Jews, would probably vote for Wilson, if they voted at all, and in that event cause Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota to go Democratic, and almost surely New York. If Wilson pursues a vigorous Amercian policy toward Great Britain from now on, there is hardly any doubt that as between him and the Colonel, they will choose Wilson.

FREDERIC F. SCHRADER.

WILL IT BE "ON TO PETROGRAD"?

PROBABLY the cleverest and most illuminating forecast of the Austro-German campaign of 1916 was published in the *Times* (for a wonder) on January 16th. It was written by Lieut. Walter E. Ives, formerly of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons, who reviews the probabilities in the next movements of the German armies, in part as follows:

"Since the conclusion of the campaign against Serbia last month much has been speculated as to what would be the next important move of the Central Powers. Let us try to find the probable objective of the Teutonic campaign in 1916 by the process of elimination.

"To be frank, the Germans have under the present conditions no more chance to reach either Calais or Paris than the Anglo-French armies have to roll back the invaders. The Italian campaign is of strictly secondary importance. For eight months between 350,000 and 400,000 Austrians have been braving the supreme efforts of all the Italian kingdom's resources, and the elimination of Italy from the war would be of no more consequence on its course than was Italy's participation in the struggle.

"The resumption of the Balkan campaign, in particular of the operations against Saloniki, seems now out of the question. The establishment of allied troops in Saloniki is not only harmless to the interests of Germany and Austria, but it is in fact advantageous to them. It creates a happy diversion of allied power which has to be met by Bulgarian troops only too eager to defend against any enemy the soil which their country claims for its own. Thus the more reinforcements the Allies send to Saloniki, the better for Germany and Austria. With its purpose, the establishment of an alliance from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean, the opening of the road to the East accomplished, and the Bulgarians definitely masters of the situation along this road, and with the conquest of Montenegro, the Balkan campaign has actually come to a victorious conclusion.

"And now let us scrutinize the theory of a Teutonic campaign in the Orient. All sorts of reasons have been advanced for it: Indian rubber, Egyptian cotton, seditions against the British yoke, and a holy war of the Moslems. Desirable as all this may be for the cause of the Central Powers, important as they will become before the fight to the finish with Great Britain has been brought to a conclusion, these achievements of commercial, economical and political purposes which, at the same time are not of strategic value, are for the present only of secondary importance, the more so as despite rumors to the contrary, the Central nations are as yet well supplied with everything necessary for the prosecution of their military operations.

"By the process of elimination we have now arrived at the last field of action—Russia. Does Russia to-day offer to her enemies more promising prospects of relatively sure and quick success than do the Allies on the other fronts? Most decidedly, yes. The same reasons which decided the German general staff to turn their offensive against Russia in 1915 hold good to-day. Why the conclusion of the victorious, the most wonderful campaign the world has ever seen, to eliminate Russia from the conflict, had to be deferred, I have mentioned above. Bulgaria demanded Teutonic assistance as the price for her alliance. What it meant to cross the Danube and conquer an entire people in a country like Serbia, which constitutes one great and almost impregnable fortress, can hardly be realized by the layman.

"Last winter, while the harbor of Archangel was frozen over, Russia secured one-third of the inadequate supplies, provisions and munitions which could reach her by way of Vladivostok; two-thirds came from Saloniki, via Serbia, and down the Danube. This latter route is closed to the Czar's country this year. It will have to depend entirely on imports from Vladivostok, over a road of thousands of miles, inadequately protected, and running for a distance of 800 miles through territory of North China, the population of which is entirely friendly to the German cause. The economical and social imperfection within the Russian Empire offers a splendid chance for a complete breakdown of the inner political system, a chance of inciting a revolution. Last year it was already found difficult to suppress the revolutionary outbreaks in Charkov and Moscow. At the same time it is childish to suppose that Roumania will not eventually want to profit in some way by the European conflagration.

"While the greater part of the military critics believe Mackensen's Serbian armies and the new German levies of 1916, which are now about to take the field, to be preparing a drive on the west front, or toward Saloniki, if not a march on Suez or Bagdad, the German Field Marshal is most likely making ready for the resumption in conjunction with Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies of the temporarily abandoned Russian campaign. The Russians last year were permitted recklessly to sacrifice their men in unceasing attacks, and to waste the ammunition they had accumulated before the beginning of the winter for their desperate offensive. When the Russian men and munitions supply had broken down in the spring the Teutonic offensive was ready to begin. I venture to say that the history of the campaign in Galicia in 1915 will be duplicated in 1916.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1916

MEXICO

WHILE we have disagreed with President Wilson's Mexican policy we heartily endorse his present attitude towards our turbulent neighbor. Americans who were warned by the State Department to leave the danger zone in Mexico were in duty bound to obey this cautious injunction. Those who remained did so at their own risk. While we regret the loss of life we cannot help blaming the victims for their persistence in remaining where danger and death were almost a certainty. These unfortunate Americans were as foolhardy as those citizens of the United States who persist in traveling on vessels passing through belligerent zones.

We cannot avoid the suspicion that some of those who were most anxious to embroil this country in war are those who would prefer to see us helpless against British aggression and lawlessness.

STAND BY YOUR HERKIMER

SOME pro-British fanatics are at work to deprive the German American members of the commission having charge of the upkeep of the historic Herkimer Farm from any further share in the management of the property—which is the property of the whole State—in order to emphasize their anti-German sentiments. The supervision of the Herkimer Farm is at present divided between members of the German American National Alliance and the Daughters of the American Revolution, but when Messrs. William Grandpre and Robert C. Paschke recently called at headquarters to ascertain what provision had been made for the purpose stated, they were astonished to learn that no money had been made available, while Selden C. Clobridge, a member of the Legislature from Herkimer, was drawing up a bill to place the farm under the jurisdiction of the New York Historical Society.

On the surface this seems a plausible step, but in reality the object is to legislate the German American members of the commission out of office and abandon the memory of the hero of Oriskany, one of the representative figures of German American activity in the Revolution, to the tender care of the enemies of the descendants of his people. The battle of Oriskany was won by the German farmers of the Mohawk Valley under their chosen leader. It divided the English army operating against the Americans and decided the doom of the British tyrants. It is one of the most glorious pages in the history of the German Americans, and they who have reason to hold the memory of Herkimer in especial esteem to-day will not allow any one to legislate their national hero into the hands of their enemies.

If Herkimer were alive to-day he would suffer racial ostracism at the hands of the same persons who are now so anxious to superintend the ground made historical by his patriotism, and you may be sure that the tough old fighter would have the same contempt for them that we have.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

THE recent address of Dr. Helfferich, the genius who so brilliantly marshals the financial forces of the German Empire, revealed to the astonished eyes of the world the adamantine strength of the German fiscal system.

Dr. Helfferich pointed to the three great loans raised in Germany to carry on the war as proofs of the tremendous financial solidarity of the Empire. The first loan of 4,500,000,000 marks sold at 97½, the second loan, which totaled 9,000,000,000 marks, sold at 98½, and the third loan, amounting to 12,500,000,000 marks, sold at 99. The three loans pay five per cent. interest.

Against this splendid showing he said the financial position of the Allies was peculiarly dismal.

"We are paying almost exclusively to ourselves," he said, "while the enemy is paying abroad. Therein lies the guarantee that in the future we shall maintain the advantage. The raising of strong armies increased England's war costs boundlessly and brought English finances to a state which is continuously described by English statesmen as extremely serious. With the shaking of the English financial power the foundation of the British Empire is tottering. But we stand like rocks in the soil of the home country, and on the columns of the British Empire are written in glowing letters the same words as were written on the wall of Belshazzar's palace: Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin."

WILSON VERY UNPOPULAR IN ENGLAND

Well-Known Englishman Makes an Attack on Chief Executive and United States in a Popular Satire

WHEN Col. George Harvey, publisher of the *North American Review*, recently returned from London, he called attention to the fact that the English regarded President Wilson as the most unpopular man in the world. Col. Harvey is heart and soul devoted to England, and beyond this bare statement, calculated, perhaps shrewdly, to stimulate the President to still greater action in behalf of that distressed country, he left us to wonder why Mr. Wilson should be so amazingly unpopular in England. Col. Harvey might have pointed out that the animosity directed against the President is singularly symptomatic of England's latest animosity to the United States, and as he is a man of experience, he might have recalled that history is repeating itself and that the President is experiencing the fate of President Lincoln. All that President Wilson is experiencing at the hands of the bitterest satirists of England Lincoln was made to undergo in the darkest hours of our national existence.

We have before us a handsomely printed, rather expensive brochure entitled

A MERRY NEW BALLAD
OF
DR. WOODROW WILSON
President of the United States
in America.
Embellished with Pictures by an Eminent Hand
and
Enriched with Historical Notes from the Original Sources.
Printed for Private Circulation by
Robert Maclehose & Co.
Glasgow
1915.

This pamphlet is interesting to every American, for it contains a poem by "D. M. S.," in which English opinion of the United States, and Woodrow Wilson in particular, is exhibited in its true light. The poem represents us as a cowardly Don Quixote, hypocritical, vulgar and self-seeking. We are described "raking the dollars in"

and "the Rhadamanthus of the nations." Coming to the third stanza, we read of our country:

Once on a time indeed she erred.
The matter of the *Maine*
Roused in her a too righteous wrath
At inefficient Spain.
Reckless she faced a rotten fleet
In freedom's cause; escaped defeat
And Europe breathed again.

Roosevelt is spoken of as "the Moralist of Panama" and "caucus and graft" is ingeniously made to rhyme with "the smile of Billy Taft." Then, we get a portrait of the President:

And now a strong, a cultured Man
From seats of learning rose;
Matchless his purity of tone
The high light on his brow outshone
The pince-nez on his nose,
Itself a striking specimen;
His chin was as the chin of ten
And yet not bellicose.

* * * *

"No bale of cotton for the guns,
Or copper for the shells,
Shall England stop upon the seas
That this Republic sells.
Sacred are neutral rights to me,
Impartial I stand," quoth he,
"For Heaven's cause—and Hell's."

The *Lusitania* tragedy, of course, is made to figure vitally in the ballad; and we are told that

The President from prayerful thought,
Prolonged a day and night,
Emerged like Moses from the Mount,
Dark with excess of light,
Flags waved and alien tears were shed
"A nation, like a man," he said,
"May be too proud to fight."

No shining armor, clanking sword,
Was here, no mail nor fist,
Unless you would describe as *male*
This kind of Pacifist.

This is the tenor of thirty-six stanzas, and England's opinion of the President of the United States is thus summed up in one of the closing stanzas:

Then Britain wiped an anxious brow
And heaved a happy sigh.
She'd met the Kaiser as a foe
With an unblinking eye,
But simply could not face in thought
The horrors of a battle fought
With Wilson for Ally.

The significance of this stupid attack on the United States and the President would be minimized by the consciousness that it was the satirical ebullition of a drunken but brilliant penny-a-liner; but the author is none other than Mr. D. S. McColl, keeper of the Wallace Collection of Pictures in London, who has close relations with the best English circles.

The two illustrations are calculated to make the cheeks of every self-respecting American flush with rage. One represents the American Eagle reduced to the featherless state of a Thanksgiving turkey by Admiral Tirpitz, and delivering this ultimatum on the last remaining plume in its tail: "If you pull that one out—I shall fly away!" The other shows Tirpitz applying the toe of his boot to Mr. Wilson's exposed rear, with the line below: "Correct but stern attitude of the President." It is said that this delectable poem is circulating by hundreds of thousands in official and social circles throughout Great Britain and is universally applauded.

All of which brings us back to the days of the Civil War when the Union was bullyragged by English satirists, and President Lincoln was ridiculed, caricatured and maligned in London *Punch* and on the variety stage just as President Wilson is to-day. As early as May 13 last the New York *Tribune* in a London cable spoke of the contempt to which he was exposed by actors in the music

—*The Evening Mail*

halls of London. Long before the *Lusitania* tragedy, on which so much stress is laid, *John Bull* threatened the President in an open letter to him on his failure to protect British interests in Mexico. "Our hands at present are pretty full elsewhere," it said, "otherwise this view of the situation might ere now have been presented to you in a more insistent fashion."

No sane American can delude himself with the notion that such satirical invectives as those of "Merry New Ballad" are inspired by friendly feelings for the United States. They are the natural and inevitable outcroppings of the latent hatred of England for everything American, and the portrait drawn of President Wilson is no worse than that drawn of Abraham Lincoln as described by Henry Adams, son and private secretary of Charles Francis Adams, our minister to London during the Civil War:

> "London was altogether beside itself on one point, in especial; it created a nightmare of its own and gave it the shape of Abraham Lincoln. Behind this it placed another demon, if possible more devilish, and called it Mr. Seward. In regard to these two men English society seemed demented. Defense was useless; explanation was vain. One could only let the passion exhaust itself. One's best friends were as unreasonable as enemies, for the belief in poor Mr. Lincoln's brutality and Seward's ferocity became a dogma of popular faith."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

THE following letter from the editor of *American Defense*, spokesman of the American Defense Society—an admittedly pro-Ally organization—was received and is herewith acknowledged.

Young Mr. Philip Roosevelt attempts to adopt the vocabulary of his renowned uncle, but we cannot compliment him on the result of his efforts. He may wear a lion's skin and a lion's name, but he has not succeeded in disguising his voice.

Meanwhile, we prefer membership in Mr. Roosevelt's Ananias Club to membership in Mr. Roosevelt's Committee.

AMERICAN DEFENSE
Published by the
American Defense Publishing Co.
303 Fifth Avenue, New York
Philip J. Roosevelt, Editor

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My dear Mr. Viereck: January 21, 1916.

I am extremely glad that you decline to serve on the Publicity Committee of the American Defense Society. It may interest you to know that you received your first invitation through a misapprehension, and that it was only out of courtesy to you, after having asked you, that we thought it was not proper to tell you that we had no use for you on the Committee.

Of course, you are perfectly at liberty to make public any or all of our correspondence. When you wrote to me saying, "The sinking of the *Lusitania* and other ships was only a measure of reprisal, justified as such," I realized that it was utterly impossible for me to have anything more to do with you.

Of course, when you say that you desire to unmask "the character of an organization which is active in behalf of British propaganda under the guise of Americanism," you lie and you know you lie.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) PHILIP J. ROOSEVELT.

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"On the 1st of December I sent my bank money order, 1,000 Mark, to Freiburg, Germany, for which I paid $201.10. On my way home I inquired at the local post office for the price of a 1,000-Mark money order, and was told that $100 plus $1 for transmission would purchase 418 Mark 41 pf., and this rate was paid by a girl in our employ, who sent $20 plus 20 cents, equal to 83 Mark, 68 pf., to an aged father on the same day.

"In other words, I purchased and received 100 Mark for $20.10. She received from the United States post-office 83 Mark, 68 pf. for $20.20, or for nine cents more than I paid, she received Mark 16 32 pf. less. This amount would have purchased many necessities for her old father, while now I presume it flows into the overflowing treasury of Uncle Sam.

"Will you kindly investigate whether the English pound and the French franc are similarly discriminated against by our postal authorities?"

J. D. A. H.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

On investigation I find that the situation is just as our correspondent has depicted it. The United States post-office still adheres to the average foreign exchange figures that prevailed in peace times. So far as the United States post-office is concerned, there is no war, and there have been no violent fluctuations in exchange rates. I must, therefore, caution readers of THE FATHERLAND, who wish to send money abroad, not to patronize the United States post-office, but such banking institutions who, in the columns of this publication, advertise the correct rates of foreign exchange to which senders of money are entitled.

Uncle Sam, however, is not discriminating against the German Mark, since he also continues the pre-bellum rates of exchange on British pounds and French francs. In other words, we have here only an example of departmental inefficiency under the Wilson Administration.

The Mail Box

L. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Neither of the two banks you mention has any connection with the Morgan syndicate. Banks of deposit, as a rule, do not engage in such operations as do the underwriting institutions of Wall Street.

G. L. S., Oakland, Cal.—I regard the reply of the Mutual Life people as misleading and disingenuous. The Anglo-French bonds have already dropped to more than four points below their issue price of 98, which would make them appear a dangerous investment. I would advise you, if

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you can withdraw your funds from the company without a loss, to insure in some company that is more American and less pro-English, say the Germania Life Insurance Co., 20 Nassau Street, New York City, or the Prudential Insurance Co., 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

G. R., Newport News, Va.—As a rule I advise those who are insured in companies for any number of years to remain in, and retain their policies. In your case, however, it appears to me that it might be decidedly advantageous to quit the Mutual Life. The company's president has been brutally insolent to his policyholders, and against their protests has invested the company's money in the Anglo-French bonds, which are now selling at nearly four points below the issue price.

I would advise you to write to the company and obtain the amount of money that is due you on cancellation of your policy. If you will then let me know the amount of the sum that has accrued to you, I will be able to advise you as to the proposed investment. You will sustain some loss by cancelling the policy, but you will probably more than make it up by an investment in the German war bonds, while Marks rule at so low a price. But to protect yourself, you should at once reinsure yourself in some friendly company, such as the Germania Life of New York.

J. T. H., Springfield, Mass.—Regarding the cancellation of your policy in the Metropolitan Life, I would first write to the company, and learn what amount of money you are entitled to receive on cancellation. Your idea of investing the proceeds in the German war bonds is a good one, for the low price at which they are obtainable at present will fully compensate you in the end for any loss you may sustain. But I would advise you also to take out another policy, in some company that is more pro-American than the pro-British Metropolitan, preferably the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York City. It is always best to keep insured.

Many thanks for your good wishes. We extend the same to you.

H., La Coste, Texas.—You are quite right in your supposition that, even if the American Surety Company had not purchased any of the Anglo-French bonds, they might still be interested in the syndicate. The facts in the case are these: THE FATHERLAND did not state that the company had participated in the loan, but that some of its directors are deeply interested in it. The company itself, however, is doing the business of "insuring English, French and Russian war contracts." It is deep in the pro-Ally interests and making vast sums out of the war.

In these circumstances it is of no consequence whether it bought any of the bonds outright or not.

Your step in severing connections with the company is certainly laudable. Any concern that is willing to make big dividends by insuring the delivery of shrapnel to African and Asiatic savages in Europe, who are warring on the greatest white race that ever lived, is worthy of the utmost condemnation.

C. M., Gothenburg, Neb.—The life insurance company you mention has taken no part in the war loans.

P. A. F., Plainfield, N. J.—With regard to your inquiry concerning your New York Life policy, if it is your intention to cancel your policy and reinsure in a more friendly company that is more American and less pro-British than the New York Life, such as the Germania Life, of New York, I would advise you to cash the dividend.

If you intend to remain in the company, it would be better to leave the dividend to the credit of the policy.

A. H. H., New York City.—If you intend to take out a life insurance policy, by no means take one out in the Mutual Life.

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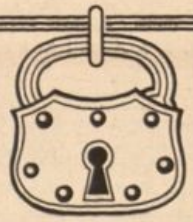

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The officers of the company invested $3,000,000 in the Anglo-French bonds, which already have gone more than four points below the issue price. Reckless management such as this does not presage well for the future of the company. The three other companies you mention, the Massachusetts Mutual, Connecticut Mutual and Northwestern, have vouchsafed no statement as to their investments or how their surplus funds have been employed.

I would advise you to take out your policy in the Germania Life, No. 50 Union Square, New York City. You will then be assured that your savings are not used in supplying arms and munitions to the Allies of Senegal negroes, Hindoos and Russian Huns, in their barbarous warfare against the great Germanic peoples.

F. S., New York City.—For a person living in New York, or in the East, it would seem preferable to have an investment in safe securities, having a ready market, and upon which one can realize at any time. There are short term notes, for instance, of the United Fruit Company, due 1918, paying five per cent.; Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. notes, paying five per cent.; or preferred stock in good railroads, like Baltimore & Ohio Preferred, giving an income yield at the present market price of about 5.19%.

You can invest in mortgages in amounts from $1,000 upwards. Southern banks do not, I believe, pay as high rates of interest as do those in other parts of the country.

M. M., St. Louis, Mo.—The Oregon Short Line four per cent. bonds are guaranteed by the Union Pacific. Buy them, but I would advise against the other securities in the list. They are of too speculative a character for an investment.

J. T. S., Jacksonville, Ill.—Dividend prospects are slight on American Linseed Common Stock, no payments having been made on the preferred for some years, although net earnings of recent date show about six per cent. earned on the preferred. The company's income has increased materially during the past year, however, and all the bonded debt has been retired.

T. McK., Atlanta, Ga.—The firm's credit is of the highest standing. Your friend has given you good advice. American Telephone and Telegraph shares are a safe investment, paying eight per cent., and the prospects of the company continue most promising. The company operates the telephone business of the country, and is also largely interested in the manufacture of electrical supplies.

H. R., Bronx, New York City.—The savings bank named by you is a strong institution, and your money is quite safe. Unfortunately, it does keep its surplus funds on deposit with the Morgan banks of Wall Street. You would do better by keeping your savings in the German Savings Bank in East Fourteenth street, corner of Fourth avenue. It is one of the strongest institutions in the city, and does not permit its funds to be used in foreign credits to warring nations.

E. T., New York City.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society cannot be denominated a neutral company. It has not directly invested in any of the war bonds, but it keeps large surplus funds on deposit with the Morgan syndicate banks where they are undeniably being used in loans to the Allies.

O. G., San Diego, Cal.—The two banks you mention, according to my information, are not interested in the war loan.

G. P., Bridesburg, Pa.—The Trust Co. named by you has a clean bill of health.

C. E. F.—The United Cigar Stores shares I regard favorably for investment purposes.

G. M. C., Detroit, Mich.—The Scranton Bank is not interested in war issues.

C. K., Detroit, Mich.—In view of the fact that you have been insured in the com-

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pany for seven years I would make no change. But hereafter I would have nothing to do with Canadian companies.

P., San Diego, Cal.—Your letter to the president was very effective. I have no information available concerning the savings bank you mention.

C. A. W., Saginaw, Mich.—Your policy in the New York Life is quite safe. You have been paying premiums too long to make any change.

Z. I. M., San Francisco, Cal.—The Philadelphia Insurance Co. has no interest in the war loan, and is quite safe to patronize.

M. O. H., Dearborn, Mich.—The three Detroit banks are not participating in the loan.

S. S., Atlanta, Ga.—The four per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company are a first mortgage lien, and return you, at present prices, about 4.50 on your investment. They are an excellent security, since the obligations of the bonds have been assumed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. These bonds have been deposited under the St. Paul's general and refunding mortgage. The bonds can be acquired in $100 denominations, so they make a good savings investment for persons of moderate means.

D. T. A., Detroit, Mich.—I would by no means advise you to purchase Chicago Great Western common stock. The earnings of the company are in no wise satisfactory, and the shares are merely the plaything of market traders. The road occupies an unfortunate geographical position.

J. L. C., Denver, Col.—Brooklyn Rapid Transit five per cent. bonds are an attractive investment. You cannot do better.

A. E. G., San Francisco, Cal.—The bank you mention is not identified with the war loan. Many thanks for your appreciative words.

H. K., New York.—I am informed that the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank has a large sum on deposit in one of the Morgan banks that has underwritten the Anglo-French loan. The bank has not invested directly in the bonds, but its action in maintaining this deposit is just as bad.

The Equitable has not invested in the bonds. The company's officers, however, refuse to let us know how many millions of their policyholders' money they are keeping on deposit in the syndicate banks.

C. H., San Francisco, Cal.—I have read with interest the letter you addressed to the Metropolitan Life. Your statements were entirely justified. Mr. Hegeman merely sent you a conventional reply. He does not inform you, and so far he has refused to inform us, whether he is keeping the millions of his policyholders' savings on deposit in the Morgan banks that have underwritten the war loan.

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Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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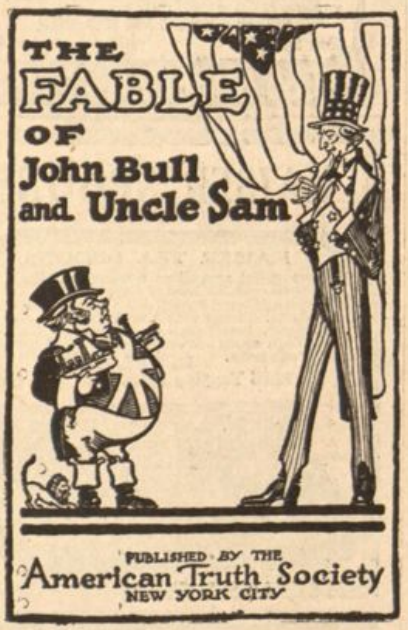

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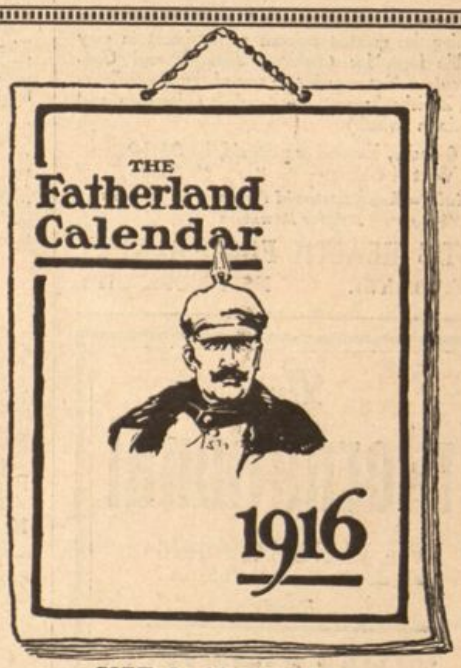

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